

The Fairfield Herald

VOL. 1] WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1866. [NO. 15

THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
GAILLARD, DESPOTES & CO.
TERMS.—The Herald is published weekly in the town of Winnsboro, at \$3.00 in advance. All transient advertisements to be paid in advance. Ordinary Notices and Tributes \$1.00 per square.

Passage by the House of the Bill Postponing the Courts of Common Pleas Until Spring.

TUESDAY, September 18.
The agitation of measures for the relief of the people continued yesterday, but was accompanied by more practical results and less eloquentary display than might have been expected. The bill before the House was that reported by the Senate, to which Mr. Hagood offered the following substitute for all after the enacting clause:

A Bill to alter and fix the time of holding the Courts of Common Pleas in this State:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the ratification of this Act, the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law in this State shall hold the Courts of Common Pleas in this State annually in the Spring, of every year at the times and places in each District already allized by law.

SEC. 2. That all writs and other process of the said Courts of Common Pleas, mesne and final, now made returnable to the Fall Term heretofore established, shall be returnable to the annual Spring Courts, the same as if already so directed; and that the same rules of imparlance, and the same order of proceedings, existing for the semi-annual Courts shall be extended to and apply to the Courts established by this Act.

SEC. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts of the General Assembly of the State in conflict with provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Mr. Hagood said: That he in common with many others upon the floor entertained insuperable objections to the constitutionality of the bill under consideration. The amendment proposed in his judgment, obviated these objections. He was informed by those whose experience in the courts entitled their opinion to weight, that under the new legislation giving large jurisdiction and frequent sessions of the District Courts, annual sessions would in all probability be ample for the discharge of the business of the Courts of Common Pleas. The amendment proposed to shut out Courts. It left all the machinery of justice in full operation. It held out to the debtor no delusive hope of repudiation. Writs could be sued out at once; compromises of debt, when adjustment was possible, would take place; judgment and levy of execution were alone by the incidental operation of the proposed amendment postponed for a short period. This incidental operation of the amendment is the only objection which can be urged against it. And this said Mr. Speaker, I must frankly confess is one of its features which recommends it very strongly to me. It is known to every member on this floor that the majority of the planters of this State, the class which constitutes the bulk of its population, will be poorer on the first day of next January, than the last. It is equally well known that this fact is due to no want of industry or energy on their part. As a class, they have labored honestly and energetically with crippled resources to retrieve the great disaster that has befallen their fortunes. The failure is due to unfavorable seasons unprecedented in the memory of any man here. Writs could be sued out with our favored soil and climate, seasons approximating the last do not recur once in twenty years. In all human probability the next season will be as prosperous as the last was unfavorable; and the action of the proposed amendment in the short delay of the levy of execution will enable the indebted planter to bring one more crop into market, wherewith to meet his obligations, to make one more appeal to the mercies of a beneficent Providence; and, if after that the decree is unrevoked, why, he must meet his doom as he may.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, if I think there is upon the face of this amendment no constitutional objection; if the probabilities are, that it will effect a desirable economic reform in the arrangement of our Courts, and from its incidental operation, relief however meagre, comes to our distressed and impoverished people, it commends itself very strongly to my approval, and upon these grounds I submit it to the consideration of the House.

Mr. Todd, of Laurens, moved that the amendment of Mr. Hagood be laid on the table, which was decided in the negative by a vote of yeas 46, nays 57.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the amendment, and the question being taken by yeas and nays it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of yeas 55, nays 46.

As a matter of record we publish the names of the members voting, that the public may know who are friends and opponents of the measure of relief proposed.

YEAS.—Aiken, J. R., Alston, Anderson, Ball, Black, Bonham, Bowen, Browning, Clyburn, Clayton, Culbreath, Easley, Elkin, Farmer, Flowers, Gailiard, Gaskin, Gayer, Goodwyn, Hagood, Hammett, Hay, Hayes, Herst, Howze, Jones, Keels, Keith, Keith Landrum, Lipsey, Manigault, Melchers, McKewen, Milling, Mullins, Price, Rawlinson, Richardson, J. S. Jr., Russell, Ryan, Sallee, Sessions, Sheridan, Springs, Stokes, Sulley, Talbert, Trescott, Wagener, Walker, Wallace, Wain, Wannamaker, Warley, Wright.—65.

NAYS.—D. Wyatt Aiken, Bachman, Barker, Cannon, Carlisle, Coker, Coggon, Conkling, DePasse, DuPre, Dunoan, Elliott, Fay, Gaillard, Graham, Hankok, Haskell, Hunter, Hutson, Lee, Lettine, Lewis, Lord, Magrath, Martin, Mikell, P. P., Mikell, W. P., Milligan, Moore, J. W., Mulvaney, Perry, Petty, Pressly, Richardson, Shaw, Seigling, Sparkman, Stackhouse, Wall, Thomas, Thomson, Todd, Townsend, Wallace, A. S., Wooduff, Speaker.—46.

A motion by Mr. Warley to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely was agreed to by a vote of yeas 48, nays 55.

Mr. Townsend, of Marlboro, moved to continue the subject until the next session. Mr. Talbot, of Abbeville, moved to lay that motion on the table. The yeas and nays being ordered, it was agreed to by a vote of yeas 70, nays 34.

Mr. Lord, of Charleston, moved to substitute as a title for the bill "A bill affording relief to debtors." Mr. Lord contended that the whole argument had been not as to the necessity of changing the terms of the Courts, but as to the necessity of them for the relief of debtors. If such was the fact there should be no reason in the minds of gentlemen, why it should not be expressed on the bill.

Mr. Garlington asked the speaker if he as a lawyer, announced that the bill, as it now stood before the House, was in his opinion unconstitutional.

Mr. Lord replied that he had no hesitation in saying that in any legislation which has for its object the relief of the debtor, whether it assumed the form of a change of remedy, or change in the time of holding courts was an unconstitutional evasion of the spirit if not a violation of the law.

Mr. Garlington said that the gentleman did not answer the question. He had discussed the objects of the bill and declared them to be unconstitutional and it was evident that his object was to put into the title of the bill something upon which the Court of Errors could seize for the purpose of making the act null and void.

Mr. Lord said he would ask if the gentleman from Newberry denied that this bill was designed to afford relief to debtors by changing the term of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Garlington replied that he did not deny that his own private view was to afford relief to debtors, but no court in the world had a right to interfere with his motives, and doubly so when they did not appear in the bill under consideration.

Mr. Trescott observed that he supported the bill, not because it was for the relief of debtors, but because he believed the interest of the creditors of the State required that the court should not be opened at a time when it would occasion much distress. There were thousands of planters in the State, especially in the low country, who under the pecuniary circumstances which exist between the State and Federal authorities whereby their estates are still in the hands of other than their rightful owners who would be ruined unless time is afforded to recover further losses. It was therefore a matter of public interest that he should support this bill but if he voted for changing the title in the manner suggested he would be untrue to the convictions entertained.

Mr. Mullins moved to lay it on the table. The yeas and nays were ordered and the motion was sustained by a vote of yeas 68, nays 47.

Mr. Barker offered as a substitute the following title to the bill: A bill to suspend the administration of justice in South Carolina for the general welfare.

Mr. Trescott said that the intention of the gentleman from Charleston, had been subverted by the offering of this epigram; he moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Barker replied that it was not his nature to deal with issues of serious importance affecting the dignity of South Carolina, in the spirit suggested by the gentleman from Anderson. He had but one desire, to see the bill put upon the record, and he proposed simply that the advocates of this measure, as a last resort, having justified the suspension of the administration of justice for general welfare they should announce it.

Mr. Bonham suggested that it was usual for friends of a measure to perfect and give to it their own title. The assistance of the honorable member, who had suggested the amendment, was not required. We said (Mr. B.) took the responsibility of the bill as it stands, and no friend of the bill had proposed to alter the title; he moved therefore, to lay the motion to amend upon the table.

Mr. Lord defended the right of the opponents of the bill to amend the title, by citing the action of the United States Congress in 1850, when Mr. Calhoun saw fit, under similar circumstances, to change the title of an important bill then under consideration.

Mr. Trescott disclaimed any intention of misrepresenting his friend from Charleston, Mr. Barker. What he chiefly desired to impress upon the House was that the bill was calculated to subvert the ends of justice by suspending the administration of the law, and to change the title of the proposed title to suspend the administration of justice for the general welfare.

Mr. Bonham renewed his motion to lay the amendment on the table, which was agreed to, and the bill as amended, was ordered to be sent to the Senate.

A bill amending the criminal law was likewise perfected after debate, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to provide an expeditious mode of ejecting trespassers which Mr. Warley explained, would enable the planters at the end of the year to obtain possession of the negro quarters without giving three months notice was read a second time and sent to the Senate for concurrence. On motion of Mr. Barker the House then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock in the evening.

NAPOLEON'S LETTER TO KING VICTOR EMANUEL.—The *Montevideo* adds: The Emperor Napoleon has made known his intentions to his Majesty King Victor Emanuel, in the following letter:

MY BROTHER: I have learnt with pleasure that your Majesty has adhered to the armistice and preliminaries of peace signed by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. It is, therefore, probable that a new era of tranquillity is about to open for Europe. Your Majesty knows that I have accepted the offer of Venice in order to preserve her from any devastation, and to prevent useless bloodshed. My intention has always been to restore her to herself, in order that Italy always might be free from the Alps to the Adriatic; mistress of her destinies, Venice will soon be able to express her wishes by universal suffrage.

Your Majesty will recognize that in this circumstance the action of France has again been exercised in favor of humanity and the independence of the people. I renew the assurance of the sentiments of high esteem and sincere friendship with which, I am your Majesty's good brother,

St. Cloud, August 11, 1866.

Danger of Another Civil War.

The Petersburg *Express* forcibly observes that there is everything in the character and proceedings of the dominant party in Congress to justify the suspicion—yes, to inspire in every reflecting mind the belief—that they are not only disposed, but determined to resort to the most extreme measures, if necessary, to accomplish their vile purposes. Towards the leaders are, they can yet, with their infamous harangues, influence the credulous and confiding multitudes of their followers to the most violent courses, even to the shedding of blood, whilst they (the leaders) will take good care to keep their own carcasses out of harm's reach. If they cannot draw the sword themselves, they can sound the trumpet at a safe distance, and so incite thousands of fanatics, phrenzied with fanaticism and infuriated with hellish hate to deeds the contemplation of which makes humanity shudder. Men, or rather monsters in the shape of men, like Stevens, Sumner, Kelly, Chandler, Forney, Butler, and scores of other radical chiefs that might be named, talk of war as if they had the nerves of Achilles, and the spirit of Julius Caesar—as if they would be the first to panoply themselves and rush to the unengaged field. But let war come and they will be found hiding themselves in the deepest caverns of earth to escape the perils of the conflict. But these dastardly brutes, unfortunately, possess influence enough with their tongues and pens (the only weapons they know the use of) to plunge the land into the horrors of anarchy in intestine strife, and it is evident from recent and daily developments that they intend to exert this influence to the utmost.

Who that thoughtfully considers the scenes which marked the late session of Congress—the enormous unscrupulous assumption of power by the ruling majority—their reckless violations of the constitution—their fierce and malignant assaults upon the President for an honest and patriotic discharge of his duties their bold declarations of their treasonable purposes—their contemptuous disregard of all the pleadings and arguments for a peaceful re-admission of the Southern commonwealths to their places in the Union after their military overthrow—who that thoughtfully considers these things, and in connection with them, the present still attitude of hostility in which these conspirators against the republic stand towards its Executive head and his millions of supporters, can doubt for a moment that another struggle, more bitter and bloody than that which has just been closed, is impending? It is just as well—it is a great deal better—for the conservative press to speak out openly at once, and tell the people that a new war is imminent—a war, the guilt of which will be altogether upon the heads of the radical fanatics who have dared to take issue with the President upon his policy of restoring the national unity, dignity and prosperity. What is the use of mincing phrases in so portentous a crisis? Why cry "peace, peace, where there is no peace?" Look at what has been said and done in Philadelphia in the last few days, in that assembly of political vipers called the "Loyalists Convention"—look at what transpired at Cleveland when the President passed through that city on his way to Chicago—look at the spirit of devilish animosity against that brave and noble defender of the Constitution, which is displayed by the usurping and revolutionary party who from their "ebon throne" in the national capitol, have as good as proclaimed themselves to be the supreme power of the land! Look at the appliances which are being constantly brought by them to bear upon the approaching elections. Look at the turbulent and fraudulent manner in which they are attempting to put down popular rights and crush out resistance to their execrable schemes for subverting our institutions and shackling a free people with chains more galling and degrading than were ever forged by oriental despotism. Is it not time to awaken the whole country to a sense of the peril which hangs over it? We are no prophet, but we cannot read the "signs of the times," as they now stare us in the face in every direction, without taking the warning from them with which they are pregnant. They denote, to say the least, an alarmingly precarious state of public affairs; so much so, indeed, as to warrant the inference that we are on the verge of new troubles the end of which the eye of the Almighty can alone see. The elections soon to come off in the Northern States will subject this government of ours and the people living under it to an ordeal infinitely more trying than any they have yet had to pass through.

The last New York *Express* has the following paragraph on this subject, which in a few words fully sustains our views:

"Read the inflammatory and incendiary speeches made by certain Radical Congressmen and Governors, in Philadelphia last evening—and say if the point of them all is not the inevitability of another war. This war is to be begun by an attempt to remove the President by impeachment—an attempt that will assuredly be made, if the autumn elections indicate no abatement of radical strength in the North and West."

Ex-Gov. Manning is reported seriously ill at his residence, in Fulton.

Legislature of South Carolina.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1866

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 a. m. The bill giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a fire loan, with a view to aid in building up the city anew, was read a third time and its title changed to an Act.

Messrs. Sullivan, Williams, Tracy, Hemphill and Thompson submitted reports of committees.

The report of the special committee on so much of the Governor's Message No. 1 as relates to procuring supplies of food and enlarging the powers of the Commissioners of the Poor, was discussed.

Mr. Townsend offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that a joint committee, to be composed of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, be appointed, to provide, if possible, suitable places for the meeting of the two Houses of the General Assembly, at the next session, and that they report to this Legislature with as little delay as possible.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 a. m.

Messrs. Shaw, Hammett, Stackhouse, Sallee and D. W. Aiken submitted reports of committees.

Mr. Barker introduced the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, That the President of the United States be requested to send official notice to the military commanders in South Carolina of the fact that the war is ended.

Resolved, That the President be also requested to order the discontinuance of provost courts in South Carolina, and that the jurisdiction of military courts be confined to the limits prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to his Excellency the President of the United States.

Mr. Lord introduced a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment by the banks of this State, or for their dissolution.

Mr. Hutson introduced a bill to obviate the necessity of a multiplicity of suits to ascertain the real consideration of contracts made between January 1, 1862, and May 15, 1865.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that Messrs. Townsend, Frierson and Author had been appointed a committee of three on the part of the Senate, to mature a plan for organizing and establishing a college, or some other institution, in conformity to the requirements of the Act of Congress "donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and request the appointment of a committee consisting of four members of your House, to act with the committee of the Senate; and that they be instructed to report at the annual session of the General Assembly.

Messrs. Coker, Hagood, Haskell and T. P. Mikell were appointed the House committee.

A message was received from the Senate, refusing to concur in the resolution from the House, "requesting railroad companies to reduce their fare for refugees."

The bill to relieve the pecuniary distress of the inhabitants of this State, was made the special order of the day for Wednesday, 28th day November next, at 1 p. m.

After the discussion of several important bills, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 a. m.

A number of papers were received from the House of Representatives.

Messrs. Thompson, Hemphill, Buist and Williams submitted reports of Committees.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence; That the members composing this General Assembly be requested to ascertain the number of indigent poor residing in their respective Districts; also, the quantity of supplies that will be absolutely necessary for their subsistence during the ensuing year, and report the same at the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Arthur offered a resolution, which was agreed to: That until otherwise ordered, the daily sessions of the Senate shall be from 11 a. m. to half-past 3 p. m., from and after this day.

The Senate resumed the consideration of a bill to alter and fix the times for holding the Courts of Common Pleas in this State.

The bill to establish District Courts, which had been postponed to the regular session, was reconsidered, discussed and recommitted to the Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m. Messrs. Shaw, Goodwyn and Richardson, Jr., presented reports of Committees.

Mr. Hutson introduced a bill to obvi-

ate the necessity for a multiplicity of suits to ascertain the real consideration of contracts made between 1st January, 1862, and 15th May, 1865.

On motion of Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken, the vote had yesterday by which a resolution from the Senate, instructing the Attorney-General and Solicitors to institute proceedings to forfeit the charters of any railroad company which has and is now violating its charter in the matter of freight or fare, was concurred in, and was referred to the special joint committee raised at the last session on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the House proceeded to the consideration of a bill (from the Senate) to define the term "persons of color," and to declare the rights of such persons. The bill was read the second time, the title was changed so as to read, "A bill to declare the rights of persons lately known as slaves and free persons of color," and was ordered to be returned to the Senate.

The House bill define the terms "persons of color," and to define the rights of such persons, was ordered to be laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on the State House and Grounds was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill relative to holding the Courts of Common Pleas was debated, amended and made the special order for Monday.

On motion of Mr. A. S. Wallace, the use of the hall of the House of Representatives was granted to Dr. F. Olin, Dannelly, Monday night next, for the purpose of delivering a lecture upon artificial limbs and relief to maimed soldiers.

Mr. DePasse introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence; that the special joint committee, to whom was referred the bill to provide artificial legs for all citizens of the State who have lost their legs during the recent war, have leave to report thereon at the next session of the Legislature; and that the Governor be requested to take such measures as may be necessary to procure information of the number of those citizens in the State who have lost their legs as aforesaid, and to invite proposals and specimens of artificial legs, and to report, at the next session of the General Assembly, the number needing artificial legs, together with the name of that manufacturer who will present the best and cheapest model, with the price thereof.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 a. m.

The House sent to the Senate the following House bills, which had been read three times in the House and twice in the Senate, viz: A bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1865."

The bills were read a third time and their titles changed to Acts.

Messrs. Sullivan, McCutchen, Thompson, Hemphill and Dozier submitted reports of committees.

A bill to provide for the redemption of bills receivable by this State received the second reading, was agreed to, and was ordered to be returned to the House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 a. m.

A bill giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a fire loan, with a view to aid in building up the city anew, and a bill to make parties, plaintiffs and defendants, in all cases, competent to give testimony in such cases in like manner as other witnesses, were severally read the third time, and their titles changed to Acts.

Messrs. Wagener, Warley, Goodwyn, Lord, Carlisle, Campbell and Richardson, Jr., submitted reports of committees.

The bills relative to testimony, liens and imparlances, and to raise a fund for the necessities of the people, were discussed till the hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 a. m.

The bill to provide for the establishment of a penitentiary received the third reading, passed and the title was changed to an Act.

A bill from the House, to make parties, plaintiffs and defendants, in all cases, competent to give testimony in such cases as other witnesses, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Thompson made a report, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on a bill from the House, to provide for the registration of trust deeds of personal property; which was postponed to the next session of the General Assembly.

Messrs. McQueen, Dozier, Sullivan, Townsend and Arthur submitted reports of committees.

Mr. G. W. Williams made a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, on a bill to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy," which was postponed to the next session.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 a. m.

A joint resolution was agreed to providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on Friday next, at 12 m.

The Senate returned to the House the following Acts, which were committed to the Committee on Engrossed Acts: An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to make appropriations for the year commencing in October, A. D. 1865;" an Act to incorporate the Phoenix Fire Engine Company, of Darlington; an Act to declare valid the recent election for Intendant and Wardens of the town of Darlington; an Act to legalize the elections of municipal officers of the town of Moultrieville and Mount Pleasant; an Act to incorporate the Planters' and Farmers' Relief Association; an Act to amend an Act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds of the South Carolina Railroad Company; an Act to incorporate the People's Steamship Company; an Act to amend and extend the operations of an Act entitled "An Act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds, wills, choses in action, and other papers and records destroyed or lost during the recent war;" an Act to provide for the drawing of juries for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Darlington District; an Act to vest in the city of Columbia the right and title of the State in certain lots; an Act to provide for the redemption of bills receivable issued by this State.

Mr. Trescott introduced a resolution, which was ordered for consideration tomorrow, that the Governor be, and he is hereby, authorized to contract for the purchase of 500,000 bushels of corn, if he deem so much necessary, to supply the wants of the State consequent upon the loss of the food crop of this year.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 a. m.

The following Acts were referred to the Engrossing Committee: An Act to provide for the drawing of juries for the next term of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Darlington District; an Act to incorporate the People's Mail Steamship Company, of Charleston; an Act to require the Commissioners of Public Buildings for Greenville District to pay over funds to the Commissioners of the Poor for said District; an Act to vest in the city of Columbia the right and title of the State in certain lots; an Act to provide for the redemption of bills receivable issued by this State; an Act to amend the law in relation to tenancies; a bill to provide an expeditious mode of ejecting trespassers; and a bill to alter the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Criminal Law."

Messrs. Sullivan, Arthur, Thompson, Tillman, Hemphill and others submitted reports of committees.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 a. m.

The report of the committee with reference to a more suitable place of meeting was taken up for consideration, when, on motion of Mr. Mullins, the keeper of the State House was instructed to fit up the College Library and Chapel for the next regular session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Hutson introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, that the Governor do advertise for estimates of the cost of covering the new State House with a temporary roof, and of fitting up therein a sufficient number of rooms for the use of the General Assembly and its officers, and lay them before the House at the next session.

Mr. Hay introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that two hundred copies of the rules of this House be printed, under the direction of the Clerk, and that they be ready for distribution at the next regular session.

Mr. J. R. Aiken introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, that the Treasurer of the State be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell the gold and silver coin now in the Treasury, and credit the premium of the same to the account of extraordinary expenditures.

Adjourned.

BEN. WOOD IN TROUBLE.—A New York letter to the *Cincinnati Gazette* says:

"Ben. Wood has at last come to grief. His say is about now out, like the sands of the famous retired physician, and he comes out bankrupt in purse and damaged in mind. Wood has lately lost all his money. His losses in the last six months will net two hundred thousand dollars. John Morrissey is in possession of the *New* office, and at present is engaged in transferring it to Whitney, of the *Sunday Mercury*. Wood meantime haunts the office, and is evidently disturbed in mind."

A High Tribute to the Character of Gen. Lee.

In a long editorial article calling for a subscription of £10,000 to Washington College by the friends and admirers of General Lee in England, the *London Standard* of August 17th, speaks of him as follows:

"There is no living hero—there are few, if any, among those whose name shines with the purest lustre in history—whose character has commanded so high a tribute of affection and admiration from their friends, of respect and honor from their foes, as that of General Lee. No life more perfectly heroic, no reputation more untarnished even by the minor blemishes which are not uncommonly found in union with the highest heroism, has ever been connected with a great national struggle. No shade of vanity or egotism, nothing of the self-will or petulance so often characteristic of conscious genius, no tinge of affectation, no tint even of the pride almost inseparable from ordinary greatness of mind, which can endure anything but humiliation, and regards submission as a disgrace, alloy the simple grandeur of the Virginian soldier's nature. A piety without the slightest shadow of Pharisaism, a sense of duty to which the sacrifice of every personal feeling and interest appears a matter of course, have marked his whole course and guided his every public act, whether as a soldier or as a citizen. A family connection and the nearest living representative of the great champion of American independence, General Lee has been the Washington of the Confederate war; like Washington, a man 'whom envy dared not hate,' but without even the one dark stain of doubt, if not of dishonor, which the death of Major Andro has left on his prototype. No more 'selfish man and stainless gentleman' ever lived; no soldier ever set a more admirable example of the soldierly virtues of honor, chivalric generosity, and manly simplicity; no great man ever retired into obscurity, after witnessing alike the ruin of his cause and the destruction of his private fortune, with more of christian patience and fortitude."

"Of his military achievements we need not speak. It is enough to say that all his victories were won against enormous odds, and that his four years' defence of Virginia has few parallels in history as an example of great results accomplished with small means and at fearful disadvantages. What is now more interesting to remember is the personal character of the man, as displayed in the various exigencies of that trying struggle: the simple honesty and kindly feeling which prompted him to console his soldiers as they recoiled from the cannon-crowned heights of Gettysburg, with the assurance, 'It is all my fault; the unfeeling self-depreciation which pronounced when Stonewall Jackson fell, 'I would wish, for the sake of our cause, that I had been disabled rather than you'; christian chivalry, which no outrage could provoke to retaliation, which, after Virginia had been rendered a desert, withheld the army that invaded Pennsylvania from inflicting the most trivial injury on person or property; which, when his own estates had been plundered, ravished and confiscated, took care to protect the houses and property of his enemies; the horror of useless bloodshed which withstood the cry for retribution excited by the murder of Southern prisoners in cold blood, and supported the resolve of the President that, unless the actual murderers were taken no blood should be shed but on the field of battle; the touching unselfishness of his last words to his disbanding army, on the 9th of April, 'I have done my best for you.' But it was when all was over—when the chief of a great and victorious army was a private man and a paroled prisoner—that the peculiar greatness of General Lee's nature shines out with unequalled brightness."

MR. DAVIS' FATE.—A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* writes as follows:

"The success of the radical ticket will probably bring a sad closing to the long sufferings of Mr. Davis. The radical voice calls aloud for his blood, and Congress would not be slow, in violation of all law and justice and decency, to order a trial by a military commission. There are others, too, who would not oppose such a measure. The bitter feelings of Mr. Seward are well known. It is no more than any other to whom Mr. Davis still owes his incarceration. His painfully distorted countenance, marked with the gashes made by the knife of Payne, remain unchanged. He sees himself the effect he produces upon strangers, and he knows that he will bear these terrible marks to his grave. This renders him exceedingly bitter against all those whom he can, even by the force of imagination, connect with the assassination. Mr. Davis places in this category. Mr. Davis himself is quite alive to the dangers of his situation, and, with intimate friends, who are allowed to visit him, discusses them calmly but freely. When these views are entertained by a leading member of the Johnson Cabinet, as well as by the whole radical party, there is at least some ground for apprehension."